

POST OFFICE REGISTER.

CENTRAL OHIO R. R.	CLOSING	DO
Way Mail.....	7:10 a. m.	7:40

STAGE LINES.	CLOSING.	DUES.
St. Clair's, Morriston, &c.	7:30 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Do. do. ....	8:00 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
Mc Pleasant	8:00 p. m.	11:00 a. m.
Wilberly, Tu. & Fri.	1:30 p. m.	12:00 a. m.
Cadiz, Mon. Wed. & Fri.	8:00 a. m.	
Do. Tu. & Sat. ....		5:30 p. m.
Ryerson's Station, Sat'y.	7:00 a. m.	
Do. do. Friday.		6:00 p. m.

THE OHIO RAILROAD (BOESSEL)  
LAW.

### A Palpable Violation of the State Constitution--Proceedings Under It Null and Void.

The Cincinnati Decision Not in Point nor Conclusive.

Opinion of Judges Ranney and Williamson, of Cleveland.

From Friday's Cleveland Herald.)  
CLEVELAND, Dec. 31, 1873.

**GENTLEMAN:—**We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., asking our opinion of the legal validity of certain proceedings now pending, looking to the completion of a railroad from this city, from this State to Akron, to be accomplished by the issue of bonds by the city for \$1,000,000, and to the operation of the road when completed, or its lease or sale to a railroad corporation. We hasten to give you our best impressions upon the subject, with the understanding that the substance of this communication will not admit of any extended statement of the reasons upon which our conclusions are based. Much less shall we undertake to say what decision may be expected from the judicial tribunals, should the matter come before them. Nothing short of omniscience would be adequate to such an undertaking. But your honorable position, and for considerable investigation and reflection, derived in a great measure from participation in official duties, which we have hitherto been called upon to perform. For nearly twenty years after the adoption of the present Constitution of the State, we have been able to see the people of this State, and to understand the country, and the towns were prohibited from incurring indebtedness to build, or aid in this building of railroads. This understanding was common to those who had aided in framing the instrument, and to the public at large; and hence, while all did not concur in its policy, no statute was passed during that period, which would have authorized. But in the year 1899, arising from the great anxiety of the people of Cincinnati for a railroad from that city into the southern country, a bill to accomplish this object was presented to the Legislature, and by that body enacted into a law, which, in our opinion it is not necessary to recite, eradicated all constitutional objections. It authorized the city to incur an indebtedness of \$1,000,000, and with the proceeds to construct a railroad from that to some other fixed point, which was afterwards designated as Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee.

The constitutional validity of this act was drawn in question in the case of *Walker vs. The City of Cincinnati*, 21 O. S. R. 14, and its constitutionality was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

This decision undoubtedly induced, but in our opinion is very far from justifying, the passage of the Act of 1892, under which the proceedings to which you call our attention, are now pursued.

While it is due to candor to say, that, with deference to the superior wisdom of the courts, we do not concur in the construction of this decision, and are as yet wholly unable to see, how a state, under the provisions of the constitution, is enabled for purposes of internal improvement," and absolutely destitute of any authority to construct any sort of improvement beyond one of its municipal divisions to contract an immense debt to construct a railroad, we are nevertheless of the opinion that the territory. Nevertheless, for the purpose of this opinion, we accept this decision as final, and the questions raised and decided as settled. But the fact still remains, that the Constitution in the 6th section of the eighth article expressly ordains that "no county, city, town or village shall authorize any county, city, town or village, by vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any joint stock company, corporation or association whatever; or to raise money for, or loan its money to, or in aid of, any such company, corporation or association." In this decision, the effect of the above provision of the constitution is avoided, by assuming that the improvement authorized by the act, was to be constructed by the city "with its own means, and on its own sole account," while it is expressly declared that this section "forbids the union of public and private capital in any enterprise whatever. In no project of public improvement, whether associated or otherwise, with a view to gain, are the municipal bodies named permitted to participate in such manner as to incur pecuniary expense or liability. They may not become stockholders, nor turn out money or credit, either before or after the enterprise interested therein. Though joint stock companies, corporations and associations only are named, we do not doubt that the reason of the prohibition would render it applicable to the case of a single individual."

Whether the evil would be the same, whether the public evil suffered from the culpability of a single person or from the culpability of several persons associated together.

To this statement of what is within the prohibitions of this section, it may be proper to add a statement of the reasons for the adoption of the section by the Convention. The people, as given by the Court. They say, "the constitution of 1802, numerous special acts of legislation had authorized counties, cities, towns and townships to become stockholders in private corporations. The act was subscribed by the local authorities, and was authorized to be paid for by the issue of bonds, and to be repaid by taxes assessed upon the property of their constituent bodies. Many of these enterprises proved unprofitable.

the stock became worthless. Some of them wholly failed. Heavy taxation followed to meet and discharge the interest and bonds thus issued. Towns and townships were induced to attempt repudiation of their contracts. And, as the records of this county abundantly show, the assessment and collection of the taxes which were levied for the redemption of the bonds, had repeatedly been found to be unavailing, and, in fact, unobtainable. In many, if not in all these cases, it was alleged that the stock subscriptions sought to be enforced, had been voted for and made under the influence of false and fraudulent representations, made by interested officers and directors of the corporation to be aided by the subscription. The use of these means for the promotion of the sale of the bonds, and the adoption of the measures of the constitution, these evils had begun to be seriously felt, and excited the gravest apprehensions of calamitous results.

If to these reasons, thus forcibly stated, we add the fact that argument and reflection have convinced most men, that the whole business is beyond the proper scope of government, that private property could never be secure, when even a majority were empowered to vote away that of the majority, by embarking the counties, cities and towns in all the schemes and hazards of trading corporations; and that any such mingling of public and private interests, was a certain and never-failing source of danger to the public officers—the whole of the cogent reasons for ordaining this constitutional provision are made manifest. Indeed, so convincing were those considerations that the Supreme Court, in reference to such enactments passed before this provision was adopted, did not hesitate to say that such enactments were "a violation of the public and never-failing source of danger to the character involve a gross abuse of rights," and that they lay host not only to the force by the experience of the past twenty years, is evident from the further fact that such legislation has been absolutely prohibited in all the State constitutions already adopted; and in reference to this *Indiana* case, the Supreme Court has declared, that if they left unprotected the basis upon its wisdom and justice, they should probably have no hesitation in declaring the act under review an abuse of the taxing power." We refer to this history of the subject for the purpose of showing, that the Constitutional Convention were fully authorized to correct and suppress a great evil, and that private property that the clause they have inserted in the constitution for that purpose, should

[The paper from which we copy is torn here, and we lose a dozen lines of the argument.—Ed. Ltr.]

The same section (of the constitution), very plain and explicit terms, forbids the sale of property by any corporation, to the stock of any joint stock company, corporation or association, the article, in words as broad, comprehensive and clear, as the English language affords, and plainly positively forbids them to raise money for or loan their credit to, or in aid of any such company, corporation or association, and the last part of the section says as no relation whatever to the subscription of stock in these institutions, or to joint ownership of property with them, or to the joint prosecution of any business with them. *You shall not raise money for them, or loan them your credit, or lend them either money or credit*, is the imperative mandate of the constitution. Whether either is done for consideration or without; whether the money is donated or agreed to be repaid; whether the incurrence of credit is given to them, or to some one for their benefit; whether their is used directly, or to produce anything in aid of their undertakings; whether the result is anticipated or not, the result is attained in one step or another, the constitution is equally violated, and the attempt equally void. To talk about respecting a constitutional principle, if the courts did their duty, is to talk nonsense. In constitutions, great principles are, and must be, expressed with sentences. As we say by one of our best American writers, "It is impossible to avoid and would lead to endless absurdity, to endeavor to apply to a declaration of principles the same rules that are proper regard to an enactment of details. In order to a statute the general duty of a judge is that of a subordinate power, to see that the provisions of a superior; as regard to a constitution, it is the duty of those of a co-ordinate authority, to ascertain the spirit of the fundamental law, and so to carry it out as to avoid a sacrifice of those interests which it is designed to protect. Or, as equally well expressed by the Supreme Court in the case of *Marshall v. Gordon*, "The constitution, according to its intention when it was made; and that which clearly falls within the reason of the prohibition may be regarded as embodied in it." If to this is added other decisions of this court, in which it has been emphatically declared, that what cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly, and that constitutional provisions would be of little value, if they could be evaded by a mere change of terms; we shall have what constitutes the true legal test for determining whether the scheme sought to be carried into effect is substantially interdicted by this section of the constitution.

We do not propose to examine this act in detail; much less, to resolve the many difficulties that must arise upon its provisions. It is in many respects both revolutionary and legal curiosity; and bears upon its face incontestable evidence of the attempts to which its authors were put, in order to evade the provisions of the constitutional provision. Its first clause is sectional and exclusive, and the residue to extending some of the powers given to counties, to cities, incorporated villages and townships. A county may "construct a railroad," between specified termini, and borrow money with which to do it, and may also employ a railway principal and interest of the same sort. Whether the road must be in the county, or may be located anywhere else, is left to conjecture. Either before or after the road is completed, the commissioners may lease it to a person or company, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, provided a majority of the taxpayers are in favor of it. Cities, villages and townships may also "vote for the construction of a railroad, and borrow a fund" subject to the conditions and provisions of this act in relation to counties. In the case of cities and villages, one term is used, *beyond the limits of the corporation*; in the case of the electors so determine. Whether the other terms may also be, and whether the whole or any part of the road must be within the limits of the corporation, or the county in which it is situated, or may be located from both, and in connection with either, is left to conjecture. No express power is given to lease or sell the road, when partially or wholly completed, as in the case of counties; and here again conjecture must supply the place of something better to rely upon.

Not passing by all these considerations, it is positively certain that no power whatever is given, in any part of the act, to equip, maintain, or operate a railroad after it is built, or to charge the municipalities with the heavy liabilities arising out of its operation. It would have been the height of absurdity if it had.

More than ten times the amount raised more than twenty thousand dollars, scarcely sufficient to build a single mile of road, may "construct a railroad." To suppose it intended that this should construct an independent railroad, and be managed by annually changing township officers, would be to ignore common sense. It is intended to intend? Plainly, that such a township might construct its *route* in aid of the undertaking

some railroad company proposing to construct a longer line, of which this is a part. By putting together the detached pieces constructed or partly constructed by these municipal bodies, the company is enabled to possess itself of a railroad line very largely constructed upon public credit. And this is exactly what is openly proposed in the case to which you refer, and in others which I wish to call your notice. When reduced to practice, the result would be that the statute are instantly dispelled. It is a matter of public policy, and of the rights of other political communities constructing with their own means, and for their sole benefit and use, as in the case supposed by the Supreme Court, highways to be possessed and used by the public.

It does not give a particle of authority to the company to make any use, or use them when completed. In fact, in any case, it is the simple appeal of some railroad company to the communities along its line, to *aid them*, by using the public credit, to construct parts of a railroad, already located by them, and with, or without, understanding or positive agreement, to which is consented. It goes into *their* possession, is devoted to *their* use, and it becomes a part of *their* line. This appeal, it is true, is enforced, as subscriptions to stock formerly were, by glowing anticipations of the incidental benefits to be derived from the operation of the line, and the positive assurance that the railroad company will pay the public debt, and these anticipations may not be realized, and these assurances may or may not be correct. Unfortunately, the history of the past gives very little assurance of safety in the future. But sale or lease, some one having proper respect for the constitution of his State, may do as he pleases. The company can be considered the company, consistently with a constitutional provision, which positively prohibits these communities from using their money or credit to extend aid to corporations in any form. The cunningly devised but completely fallacious answer is this, you cannot aid us by subscription to stock, but you can aid us, if you cannot aid us by either raising money or our lending us your credit; that also is forbidden; but you can aid us just as actively by using your money and credit to construct a piece of railroad for us, and that is not forbidden! The distinction is, you are prohibited from furnishing money or credit to enable the company to build the road, but you may use your own money and credit to build the road for us. The former would be *aiding* us the use of your money or credit, while the latter does not! Such an explanation really merits a reply. It is not only a distinction without any substantial difference, but it is a very strong support to the view that this company was sanctioned by the explicit words of the last session of the section. The same public indebtedness is created, the proceeds are applied to the same purpose, the thing produced is the same, and the ultimate ownership of the property is the same, as if the credit had been directly loaned to the corporation, and the corporation had a loan of the public credit, for the benefit of the corporation, and in aid of its undertaking, upon its agreement to reimburse the public harmless by paying the debt itself.

But if this last claim had not been introduced, the principles of construction already referred to, the result would be the same. The convention was not making war upon shadows or forms. It was countering what was supposed to be the great evil of allowing the local communities to mingle public with corporate funds, and thereby entailing upon the people the expense of the most enormous frauds, corruptions and roidings, and too often incident to corporate management. It was composed of men having a tolerable understanding of the English language, and considerable experience in business and public affairs; and when they undertook so repress a great evil, the presumption should be that they had sagacity enough to do it. They did it; and if the section were not written to-day, without descending into detail, it could not be more explicit. Their condemning in terms the form of abuse then practiced, and still forestalling it, like the hydra, the abuse might have been so modified that it is forbidden in all the possible forms in which the public money or the public credit might be brought to the aid of corporations. Indeed, if the abuse was still to continue, there is little difficulty in seeing that the original form in which it was practiced would be least dangerous to these communities, so that the least objectionable heavy debt, onerous taxation, and that ultimate loss; but they escaped that, and it is still worse, and is inseparably incident to this mode; the casting upon public officers the performance of duties which they can have no qualifications to perform, and the inevitable tendency to corruption, incident to the expenditure of enormous sums of money upon the necessities necessary to the performance of such work; and what is worse than all, exposing upon them the unequal task and recurring temptations growing out of such heavy dealings with great corporations.

The grounds upon which we place our conclusion that this whole scheme is illegal, have never yet been passed upon by the Supreme Court. That some of the rights have arisen in the *Cincinnati case* is very likely; but that they did not engage the attention of either counsel or the court is positively certain. What that case decided is when the question came before it, we have no means of knowing. We can only say for ourselves that, without a shadow of doubt or misgiving, we regard these proceedings as involving a dangerous violation of the constitution; and we think it the duty of the people, whose work the Constitution we have sworn to guard, to be the vigilant and special guardians of the Legislature, whose existence is derived from it, whose acts are all subordinate to its authority; and of the courts, who are called as sentinels around it to guard it in all invasions, come from what quarter they may, to stamp this violation in instant reprobation.

R. P. RANNEY,  
S. WILLIAMSON.  
Messrs. R. R. Merrick, Esq., and  
others.

**COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.**

**MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.**

**NEW YORK MONEY AND STOCK MARKET.**

New York, December 23.—Gold at 119.11 1/2 to 119.12 1/2; closing at 119.12 1/2 to 119.13. Bonds were at 4 per cent to 1-16 for 100. Clearings were \$49,000,000. The export of specie for the week amounted to \$1,930,834.

**GOVERNMENTS—Strong and steady.**

London Exchange ..... 109 1/2  
Paris Exchange ..... 109 1/2  
Bremen Exchange ..... 112 1/2  
Hamburg Exchange ..... 112 1/2  
Frankfurt Exchange ..... 112 1/2  
Berlin Exchange ..... 112 1/2  
Vienna Exchange ..... 112 1/2  
Stock Exchange ..... 112 1/2  
Bonds ..... 112 1/2  
Futures ..... 112 1/2  
Commodities ..... 112 1/2

**STATE BONDS—Quiet.**

**MONEY—The market was very stringent on call. Loans advanced to 5-16 per cent. The bank statement shows a heavy loss in legal tenders, but a larger gain in specie. The banks made a net gain of \$1,737,575 in legal reserve, and the excess legal limit is \$1,835,750.**

**STOCKS—Strong at the opening, but did not hold through the first call. The leading New York stocks Pacific Mail, Erie and**

York Central. Fair business was done in Western Union and Rockland and Lake Shore. The general market closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points.

**Baltimore Cattle Market.**  
BALTIMORE, Dec. 20.—BEEF CATTLE—The market this week has been quite active, owing to the very few offerings and demand for them on the part of Philadelphia dealers. The quality of the steers in the pens was generally very good, and prices, according to quality, were 4 to 46 better, some few showing a high advance. At the close there were 1,000 head of cattle on hand, and the remainder of the week was expected to be a quiet one. The receipts of the week for Beef Cattle ranged as follows: Best Beeves at \$6 00 to \$7 00; medium or good fair quality \$4 00 to \$5 00; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows at \$3 00 to \$4 00; inferior and lower grades of Cattle \$3 00 to \$4 00. The receipts of the market to-day \$4 75, extreme low of prices \$3 00 to \$5 00. Most of the steers were from \$4 25 to \$5 50 per 100. Of the receipts 226 head came from 9, 228 from West Virginia, 81 from Maryland, 18 from Maryland and local, from Pennsylvania—total receipts for the week 522 head, against 514 last week, and 914 head same time last year. Of the offerings 184 head were taken by Baltimore butchers, 26 sold to speculators for Eastern markets, 23 to York county dealers—to the steers for the week 471 head, against 458 last week, and 795 head same time last year.

**Sheep.**—The arrivals are quite limited, and also the demand, which is usual at this season, when poultry is most called for. There have been a few choice lots of sheep on the market during the past week, one of which was disposed of at \$10 00 a head. The terms of which have not been reported. We quote fair to good sheep at \$10 00 to \$11 00, and a few better for stock sheep. The larger number of the receipts this week were of superior quality. Receipts this week 400 head, against 2,000 last week, and same time last year.

**Pigs.**—The market, under the heavier receipts during the past week, has given a better feeling, and the price has advanced. Our last report until Monday, the 18th, had been \$10 00 a head, and the receipts then having somewhat increased, the demand being only moderate, it has been reduced to \$7 75 to \$9 00 per 100, and, under the rather limited demand, it is the tendency at the close seems to be towards a shade further decline. Receipts this week 7,702 head, against 5,531 last week, and 7,109 head some time last year.

**New York Dry Goods Market.**  
NEW YORK, December 23.—The trade in general was very slow to-day, but the sale of several over-due, snow-bound goods, brought an accession of orders for the winter. There is no demand in goods of most descriptions are well supplied by agents, and the current quotations are firmly maintained. Linens and muslins are in rather better demand than woolen goods. Woolens were very quiet. Imported goods are dull in all branches except the lower grades of goods, which were under one million dollars.

**Baltimore Market.**  
BALTIMORE, December 28.—Flour—A good demand but firm and unchanged. Wheat—Quiet and firm. Corn—Mixed; western, 62c. Oats—Western mixed, 45 1/2c; white, 48c. Rye—Quiet. Provisions—Quiet and unchanged. There is no demand for lots. Bulk Meats—Lower and doing, shoulders, 4c; rib sides clear rib, 8c. New Hams 15 1/2c. Lard—in fair demand; 7 1/2c. Sugar—Quiet. Butter—Unchanged. Eggs—Quoted at 96c.

**Cincinnati Market.**  
CINCINNATI, December 28.—Flour and wheat—Unchanged and firm. Provisions—Oils—Steady. Eggs—38c. Butter—Unchanged. Cheese—Steady. Provisions—Pork—\$12 00 bid for last half of the year. Lard nominal; steam held at 1-1/2c freely bid. Bulk Meats—Lower and unchanged. Green Meats held at 10c; sliders \$4 00 to 50; clear rib 50c; clear 50c. Butter—Unchanged. Hogs—Firm at \$3 70 to 95. Whiskey—95c.

**Toledo Market.**  
TOLEDO, December 28.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand light and market firm; 1 1/2c; White Michigan \$1 55; Red Michigan \$1 50; and selling January \$1 50; No. 1, red \$1 08; No. 2 do \$1 04; No. 3 do \$1 02. Corn—High mixed new, 37c; mixed, new, 35 1/2c. Oats—No. 2 quiet at 32c.

**Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,**  
LAWD TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.  
These are the only medicines which will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years continually examining, and knows his medicines, if rightly taken, will cure consumption. Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and the blood; his Seafood Tonic dissolves the mucus, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and aids digestion; his Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature works it off without any exertion. Prescribed and for sale by J. H. Schenck, No. 6, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.

**WE WILL CLOSE OUT, REGARDLESS OF COST,**  
**THE ENTIRE STOCK,**  
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**THE GREEN FRONT,**  
In Mendel's Block.  
**Ladies! Ladies! Ladies!**  
Call for Great Bargains in  
Children's Cloaks,  
Genuine French Corsets,  
Dainty Hosiery and Underwear,  
Beautifully Trimmed Ladies' Undergarments.  
Fine Table Linen,  
Fancy Towels,  
Flannel Shirts,  
Hosiery  
Notions and  
Fancy Goods  
Almost Given Away.  
We wish to sacrifice our remaining stock for removal to a new address.  
**JOHN, SAMPLINER & CO.,**  
123 MAIN STREET,  
WHOLESALE ROOMS NO. 68 MAIN ST.  
FILMINGTON TAILOR.  
50 Rialta Tar, large barrels.  
Common Roofs.  
received and made by  
CHAS. H. BERRY.

**Insurance.**

# Life Insurance Co.

## OF VIRGINIA.

### Capital--\$283,000 00

A. O. McMEALIN, President.  
 D'ARCY PAUL, 1 Vice President.  
 D. B. FENNART, 2 Vice President.  
 SAM'L B. PAUL, Secretary.  
 J. B. FACKLER, Consulting Actuary.  
 JUDGE JOHN F. LAY, Sup't of Agency.

**HOME OFFICE--Petersburg, Va.**

With Local Offices in all the cities of Virginia, in the District of Columbia, and in West Va.

Life Policies are now generally conceded to be among the most certain and desirable of investments. This Company, managed on principles of strict economy, offers the lowest rates of premiums, consistent with safety, and lower, we believe, than any other Company doing business in the State. Its success is an established fact. All reserve from premiums, as a security to the policy holder, additional to the capital stock, is invested by the Local Boards, within the localities from which it is derived.

Being convinced by their knowledge of the integrity and prudence of the gentlemen who compose its Directory, and by a thorough examination of its plan of organization, that it is in every respect a reliable Company, the subscribers of Wheeling, who have themselves subscribed to its stock, and organized as a Local Board, feel warranted in commending the enterprise to the favorable consideration of the people of the State:

**ROBT. G. JORDAN, President.**  
 B. M. Hoff, David Lynn,  
 J. W. Bates, Geo. R. Fingle,  
 D. B. Hubbard, Geo. E. Boyd,  
 Wm. V. Hoge, Lucius Hoge,  
 E. M. Hughes, Curren Menden.

**W. V. EGGE & BRO., Gen'l Agents.**  
 DR. WM. J. BATES, Jr., Med. Examiner.  
 asst

**INCORPORATED 1863.**

### CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital.....	\$200,000 00
Assets.....	252,315 60

## Franklin Insurance Co.

### WHEELING, W. VA.

Office, (in Company's Building) 33 Monroe St.

**DIRECTORS.**

**SAMUEL MCCLELLAN, President.**  
 J. N. Vance, M. Reilly,  
 John H. Hobbs, Thos. P. Shalcross,  
 G. W. Franzel, L. C. Stifel,  
 Geo. Adams, James B. Caldwell,  
**GEORGE MENDEL, Vice President.**  
 C. M. COHEN, Secretary.  
 A. L. WILBY, General Agent.

Total Income to Date.....	\$646,967 96
Unpaid Pals to Date.....	\$34,366 12

### FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

**COMPANY OF WHEELING.**

**INCORPORATED IN 1881.**

Take risks at the lowest rates on Buildings of all kinds, Furniture and Merchandise.

**DIRECTORS.**

A. Wilson, Wm. S. Goehorn,  
 John O'Brien, John Reid, Sr.,  
 E. J. Stone, Alex. Rogers,  
 A. L. Caldwell, Wm. A. Wilson.

**Office--No. 5 1/2 MONROE HOUSE BLOCK.**

**A. WILSON, President.**  
 JOHN REID, Sec'y, V. Pres't.  
 C. H. COLLIER, Sec'y. jrs

## ATYNA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF WHEELING.

Capital. . . . .	\$100,000.
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**DIRECTORS:**

Wm. B. Simpson, Wm. C. Handlan,  
 John R. Botsford, T. M. Dodson,  
 J. W. Bates, John L. Hobbs,  
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This Company having been fully organized, is now prepared to take risks upon

Buildings of all kinds, Merchandise, Manufactures, Retail Establishments, Furniture and Carriages, of all kinds, on the Western Waters.

Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to by the Secretary.

Office at the National Savings Bank, No. 3 Monroe House.

**WM. B. SIMPSON, Pres't.**  
**WM. C. HANDLAN, Vice Pres't.**  
 apr14

J. R. MILLER, Sec'y.

## PEABODY INSURANCE COMPANY

### AT WHEELING, WEST VA.

CAPITAL. . . . .	\$125,000.
------------------	------------

With the privilege of increasing the same to \$500,000.

**DIRECTORS**

William Bailey, Almon Loring,  
 Dr. Wm. Bates, A. M. Adams,  
 Andrew J. Farnell, James P. Barnes,  
 Henry Stamm, Thomas Hughes.

This Company having been in successful operation for nearly two years is prepared to take risks at fair rates on Buildings of all kinds, Merchandise, Manufacturing Establishments, Furniture, Steamboats, and cargoes on the Western Waters. Also, to issue perpetual policies on Dwellings and Stores. This Company being composed mostly of our leading business men, commends itself to the favorable consideration of the insuring public, and solicits their patronage. Applications for insurance will be promptly attended to at our office, BAILY'S BLOCK 10 1/2 Market street.

**WILLIAM BAILEY, Pres't.**  
**ALMON LORING, Vice Pres't.**  
 N. C. ARTHUR, Sec'y.  
 W. H. AGNEW, Ass't Sec'y. Jan13

### Attorneys at Law.

**FRED. RODGERS. S. W. BOTT.**

## ROGERS & BOYD,

**ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.**

Office, Fourth St., one door above Monroe, dec12 WHEELING, W. VA.

**W. B. ALLISON,**

## ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WHEELING, WEST VA.

Will practice in the State and Federal Courts. Office on Fourth street, east side, first door north of Monroe. jyo

**W. B. COCHRAN.** **WM. F. HUBBARD.**

## COCHRAN & HUBBARD,

### ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office on Fourth street, two doors below the Court House. WHEELING, W. VA.

Practice in the Courts of West Virginia, and Belmont and Jefferson counties, Ohio.

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6 Cans Tarry Twine.	
100 lbs. Hemp Twine.	
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hot, crisp and brown, and fragrant, as they  
are when raised with Logan, List & Co's

**Excelsior Baking Powder.**  
Biscuit and Griddle Cakes it is invaluable.  
Nothing else will so well. Ask for Logan, List &  
's Excelsior Baking Powder.

**WANTED—EVERYBODY IN-**  
TERESTED to know that we keep the  
great assortment of *TRUSSERS* in the city—for  
every form of Rupture, and of various patterns,  
that we can fit almost any case, at sight. Also,  
dominal Supporters, Rhinoid Braces,  
Crutches, Bandages and Surgical Instruments,  
great variety.

Address, **LOGAN, LIST & CO.,**  
Druggists, Bridge Corner, Wheeling, W. Va.

**SAVE YOUR HORSES—THE**  
Great Throat and Glottal Disease, which  
appears among the symptoms of the prevailing  
**HOARSE DISEASE**, are best treated with

**JOHNSON'S HORSE LINIMENT.**  
It is used and recommended by the street rally,  
y, omnibus and heavy trades, and in the  
present epidemic has been found superior to any  
other. External application. Prepared and sold  
by **JOHNSON, LIST & CO.,**  
Druggists, Bridge Corner.

**TIROSH—"TIROSE" OR UN-**  
FERMENTED Wine, for communion  
purpose. Also, American Wine, very delicate, a  
little wine for ladies and invalids. Also,  
Sparkling and Hock Wines, Pilsen & Co's Bran  
and Old Pure, superior Irie and Bourbon  
Whisky, for medicinal purposes. For sale by  
**JOHNSON, LIST & CO.,**  
Druggists, Bridge Corner.

**AUGHLIN BROTHERS & CO.,**  
**Wholesale Druggists,**  
WHEELING W. VA., No. 33 MAIN ST.

**Wholesale and Retail Dealers in**  
all the latest and best of

**Druggists' and Grocers' Goods.**

**10 BAGS PEPPER, SINGAPORE.**  
5 Bags Allspice.  
50 Lbs. Cloves.  
100 Malt Oats.  
For sale by **AUGHLIN BROS. & CO.**

**50 LBS NUTMEGS, PRIME.**  
100 Lbs. Mace.  
50 Lbs. Mustard Seed.  
100 Lbs. Jamaica Ginger.  
For sale by **AUGHLIN BROS. & CO.**

**10 BOXES CASTLE SOAP.**  
250 Dozen Colgate's Honey Soap.  
250 Dozen Colgate's Glycerine Soap.  
50 Dozen Castles, Bouquet and Fancy  
Soaps.  
For sale by **AUGHLIN BROS. & CO.**

**10 LBS. BERMUDA ARROW ROOT.**  
50 Lbs. Cattle Suet.  
50 Lbs. Hemp Feed.  
50 Lbs. Cuttle Fish Bone.  
For sale by **AUGHLIN BROS. & CO.**

**100 KEGS BICARBONATE**  
SODA.  
50 Lbs. Vegal Salt Soda.  
50 Lbs. Saltpetre, refined crystals.  
50 Bags saltpetre, granulated.  
For sale by **AUGHLIN BROS. & CO.**

**100 KEGS WHITE LEAD IN OIL.**  
50 Kgs French Zinc in Oil.  
25 Kgs R-I Lead, dry.  
5000 Lbs. Colors in Oil.  
For sale by **AUGHLIN BROS. & CO.**

**Hardware, &c.**

**W. G. MOORE. ALEX. HOBBS**

**McCullough & Co.,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**Hardware and Cutlery,**  
CABINET & BUILDERS' HARDWARE,  
Painters', Coopers', Machinists' and Datchers'  
Tools.  
No. 41 MAIN ST., and 35 SOUTH ST.,  
near door above Jacob Snyder,  
WHEELING, W. VA.

Look for the Sign of the Red Circular Saw.


**JACOB SNYDER,**  
No. 39 MAIN ST.,  
Three Doors Below Quincy,  
WHEELING, W. VA.

**Wholesale Dealer in Cast and Sheet Iron, Nixway  
and Nail Rod, Cast, Sheet and Spring Steel,  
Siles, Spikes, Anvils, Vices, Springs, Axes, Hot  
and Cold Saws, Wrenches, Wagon Hubs, Spokes,  
Rods, Smith Belows, Sledge, Plaster Paris,  
Pins Ultra White Line, Cement, &c.**

**JUST RECEIVED—100 BARRELS**  
Pins Ultra White Line,  
Common Line—in bbls.,  
Plaster Paris,  
Land Plaster,  
Cement.

Wholesale and Retail, a full supply list re-  
ferred and for sale by, **JACOB SNYDER,**  
39 Main Street.

**READ! READ! READ!**



you want the most Economical Cook Stove  
10, **BUY THE ARLINGTON.**

you want the most Durable Cook Stove  
10, **BUY THE ARLINGTON.**

you want the most Convenient Cook Stove  
10, **BUY THE ARLINGTON.**

you want the Cook Stove that has stood the  
10 of Time,  
**BUY THE ARLINGTON.**

you want the best Cook Stove made for Bak-  
10, **BUY THE ARLINGTON.**

you want the best Cook Stove made for Roasting,  
10, **BUY THE ARLINGTON.**

you want Pesco, Quiet and Happiness in  
10, **BUY THE ARLINGTON.**

you want the best Cook Stove made for Bak-  
10, **BUY THE ARLINGTON.**

you want the best Cook Stove made for Roasting,  
10, **BUY THE ARLINGTON.**

you want Pesco, Quiet and Happiness in  
10, **BUY THE ARLINGTON.**

**Thousands of them in Use**  
And never one known to fail.

**SOLD EVERYWHERE.**

**MADE ONLY BY**  
**JOSEPH BELL & CO.,**  
No. 23 Main Street,

**THE BEST**  
**Butter Crackers**  
ARE MADE BY  
**T. ZIMMER & CO.**

Ask your Grocer for ZIMMER'S MAKE.

**Greatest Novelty of the Age!**  
**SCHULTZ & NEUBAUSSEN'S PATENT**  
**ANDY WHISTLES!**

Retailed everywhere for one penny apiece,  
and made only by  
**Schulz & Neuhausen,**  
MARKET STREET, WHEELING, W. VA.

**MED FRUIT—**  
100 Bags prime Peaches,  
50 Barrels Java Apples,  
5000 Lbs. Vegal Salt Soda,  
5000 Lbs. Saltpetre, refined crystals,  
5000 Lbs. Saltpetre, granulated,  
5000 Lbs. Cuttle Fish Bone,  
5000 Lbs. Cattle Suet,  
5000 Lbs. Hemp Feed,  
5000 Lbs. Mustard Seed,  
5000 Lbs. Jamaica Ginger,  
5000 Lbs. Mace,  
5000 Lbs. Nuts,  
5000 Lbs. Peppercorns,  
5000 Lbs. Pimento,  
5000 Lbs. Saffron,  
5000 Lbs. Turmeric,  
5000 Lbs. Vanilla,  
5000 Lbs. Zingiber,  
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5000 Lbs. Pimento,  
5000 Lbs. Saffron,  
5000 Lbs. Turmeric,  
5000 Lbs. Vanilla,  
50

**Merchant Tailors.**  
Gentlemen's Holiday Presents  
One of those handsome  
Beaver, Chinchilla or Melton  
Overcoats,  
Fine or Business Suit, an elegant Pair of  
Pants or Vest, a half dozen Fine White  
Shirts, or a set of Under Clothing,  
all of which I will sell at greatly reduced prices  
and most fashionable style and finish.  
**JOHN P. FOOSE,**  
Merchant Tailor,  
Market street, one door above the Register Office  
1872  
FALL AND WINTER. 1873

**John L. Rice,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
—AND—  
Gents' Furnishing Store,  
25 MONROE STREET,  
WHEELING, W. VA.  
I respectfully invites his customers and the  
public generally to call and examine his large  
and complete stock of  
CLOTHS IN EVERY SHADE.  
A full line of Doekins, English and French  
Crested, Diagonals and Straights, Scotch Cheviots,  
Blue and Hasting Cassimers, English  
Shirtings and Laverton Twills, and English Ker-  
seys.  
A stock of FURNISHING GOODS is com-  
plete in every particular.  
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.  
Shirts made to order and guaranteed in every  
particular.  
Call and examine before purchasing else-  
where.  
**JOHN L. RICE.**

**New Goods, New Goods!**  
**J. H. STALLMAN & CO.**  
Merchant Tailors,  
AND DEALERS IN  
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,  
NO. 25 MONROE ST.,  
Wheeling, W. Va.,  
now receiving a large and elegant stock of  
goods for  
Fall and Winter Wear,  
embracing all the new styles and designs natu-  
rally in a fashionable Merchant Tailoring  
Establishment.  
French & English Cloths of every  
color and texture; English,  
French, Scotch and Ameri-  
can Cassimers; Chinchil-  
la, Castor, English Melton  
and Beaver Overcoat-  
ings; Vestings in  
endless variety.  
We are prepared to make these goods to order  
the latest and most fashionable styles.  
We also have a large stock of GENTS' FUR-  
NISHING GOODS, including everything adapt-  
ed to man's wear.  
Shirts Made to Order,  
a perfect fit guaranteed.  
**J. H. STALLMAN & CO.**  
25. Fall and Winter. 1873.  
**C. W. Seabright,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
No. 75 Main Street,  
CENTRE WHEELING.  
The attention of my customers and public  
generally is invited to my extensive stock of  
FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of  
English, Scotch and American  
Cloths, Blue, Brown, Olive and Green Cloths,  
Black, Blue, Diagonals and Tricot. A full line of  
Scotch Meltons, suitable for suits and SUMMER  
CLOTHING. CHEVOTS—Of every style and  
color. Also, a complete stock of French, English  
and Domestic CASSIMERES.  
Also, a full line of VESTINGS, Silk, Cashmere,  
Wool, White and Fancy Marcellines.  
I will guarantee a fit, as I employ none but the  
best workmen.  
Also invite attention to my large stock of  
GENTS' Furnishing Goods,  
embracing all the latest novelties, such as White  
Shirts of several designs, Merino and India Gause Un-  
dergarments, White Jeans Patent Fawnskin Draw-  
ers, Suspenders, Hair Hosi, Silk and Linen  
Stockings, Hosi and Ties. The latest style of  
Collars. White Shirts made to order, a fit  
guaranteed. Call and see me at my new and  
elegantly arranged store, 75 Main street, Cen-  
tre Wheeling.  
**C. W. SEABRIGHT.**  
372. Fall & Winter. 1872.

**THOS. HUGHES & CO.**  
Merchant Tailors,  
AND DEALERS IN  
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,  
No. 35, CORNER MONROE AND WATER STS.,  
WHEELING, W. VA.,  
We have the pleasure of offering to the citizens  
of Wheeling and vicinity the largest and best  
stock of  
CLOTHS, Cassimers, Vestings  
and Overcoatings  
ever brought to this market. With increased  
facilities in our WORK DEPARTMENT, by the  
aid of several expert hands from the Eastern  
States, and an incomparable selection and vari-  
ety of goods, we hope to execute all orders enter-  
ed to our care in a manner unsurpassed by any  
other establishment in the West.  
Our stock comprises  
OVERCOATINGS,  
Chinchilla, Castor, Edmond, Moccasin and  
Requinqua Beavers, and English Meltons.  
CLOTHS,  
English French and German, of every texture  
and color.  
CASSIMERES,  
English, French and American, in an endless  
variety. 3000 selected Patterns for SUITINGS  
exclusively.  
VESTINGS,  
Finish, Velvet, Cashmere and Silk, of every  
style and grade.  
Shirts Made to Order  
on actual measurement and a fit guaranteed.  
**THOS. HUGHES & CO.**  
BARRELS CRANBERRIES—

**Printing.**

**THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER**

**STEAM JOB PRINTING OFFICE.**

Having been refitted with new material from the best Type Foundries in the United States, with particular reference to the

**WANTS OF BUSINESS MEN,**

**WHO APPRECIATE**

**NEAT AND TASTY WORK,**

**INTEND TO MAKE IT A**

**MODEL PRINTING HOUSE,**

**WHERE THE**

**FINEST AND BEST CLASS**

**OF**

**BOOK, JOB**

**AND**

**Ornamental Printing,**

Will be executed in the Latest Style of the Typographic Art.

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The office is prepared to do every description of work, from a

**VISITING CARD**

**TO A**

**MAMMOTH POSTER**

—

Particular attention paid to the execution of

**BUSINESS CARDS,**

**WEDDING CARDS,**

**VISITING CARDS,**

**BILL CARDS,**

**SHOW CARDS,**

**CATALOGUES,**

**CONCERT TICKETS,**

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**LAW BRIEFS,**

**PAMPHLETS,**

**BLANK BOOKS,**

**BANK PRINTING**

**WEDDING INVITATIONS,**

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**CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,**

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**BONDS, DEEDS,**

**AND**

**MERCANTILE**

**AND**

**Commercial Printing**

**GENERALLY.**

**FOR ALL ORDERS BY MAIL OR EXPRESS**  
**KOMPTLY FILLED - PRICES EQUALLY AS**  
**LOW AS IF CONTRACTED FOR IN PER-**  
**SON.**

**FREW, HAGANS & HALL,**  
15 QUINCY STREET,  
WHEELING, W. VA.

**Book Bindery.**

**MILLS, FREW & CO.,**

**BOOK BINDERS**

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**BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS**

are prepared at all times, with the best material and skill, to fill orders for Blank Books, such as are used by Banks, Counties, Incorporations, Railroads and Merchants, upon short notice, and in the most desirable and workmanlike manner. Having all the latest and most improved machinery we feel confident that we will render our customers satisfaction to all who favor us with their orders.

**Music, Magazines, and Periodicals of every description bound in a neat and durable manner.**

**MILLS, FREW & CO.,**  
Cor. Quincy & Main Streets,  
WHEELING, W. VA.

**Dentistry.**

**NITROUS OXIDE OR LAUGHING GAS.**

I am prepared to administer Gas for the extraction of teeth, at my office on Main street, near

**C. A. WINGERTER, Dentist.**

**R. E. E. WORTHEN,**

**DENTIST!**

**MOLAIN'S BLOCK,**  
Monroe Street, between Main and Market,  
WHEELING, W. VA.

**BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.**

My barrels, warranted pure, and best quality.